





## Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Mr. John Hande, Jr., Civil Engineer, (who is now advertising for Canal Contractors to make the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the contract to be made the 30th March inst.) has furnished the following general description of the route and plan for that Canal, as projected, laid out, and reported by him, and unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal will commence at Newbold's landing, on the Delaware river, at a point projected by the general government, and opposite to Fort Delaware, erected on Pea Patch Island, about 6 miles below Newcastle, and about 40 miles below Philadelphia, and running from thence, in a westerly direction, a distance of 13.5 miles, terminates on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, in Back Creek, about 4 or 5 miles south of Fretchtown. It will be 60 feet broad at the top, 36 feet at the bottom, and from 8 to 10 feet deep—the sides of the Canal, for its whole extent, will be protected from abrasion (caused by steam boats, &c.) by walls, and facings of stone—Recesses, or passing places for steam boats, &c. are to be provided about every half mile, increasing the breadth of the canal at those places to 110 feet, for a distance of 200 feet.

A semi-circular harbour, containing about 20 acres, is to be made in the Delaware river, at the eastern debouché, for the canal, by means of the earth to be taken from the two first sections, together with two wooden piers made in the usual manner, each 100 feet in length, (the upper 9 feet of which may be of solid masonry, or the embankment may be extended (the additional distance, and covered with an extra depth of stone) the terminations of which are to be 150 feet apart, one on each side of the entrance to the harbor. This opening or sort of lock will be in that part of the circumference to which the main current is a tangent, and the embankment from thence to the regulating lock at the shore, will be used as a towing path, by means of which, vessels may be delivered in 20 feet water, near the channel of the river. The whole will be protected from injury from waves or floating ice, by facings of stone, which are to extend from the top of the embankments to the bed of the river.

The whole line of the canal is divided into seven sections.

Sections No. 1, 2 and 3 extend from the Delaware river 4.1 miles, to the town of St. Georges, through the Delaware and St. Georges meadows—the average depth of cutting on which will be 7.15 feet.

Section No. 4, passes through St. Georges mill pond, is 3.8 miles in length, with an average depth of cutting of 2 feet.

Section No. 5, comprises "the deep cut," which is 3.4 miles in length, and 76 feet 8 inches deep, at the highest point—the excavation will consist of loam, coarse sand, clay and gravel, and amount to about 3,000,000 cubic yards.

Section No. 6, passes through Turner's mill pond, on Broad creek, is 1/2 mile in length, with an average depth of cutting of 4.15 feet.

Section No. 7, is 1.34 miles in length, with an average depth of cutting of 21 feet, and extending from Turner's mill dam to the navigable waters of the Chesapeake, in Back Creek.

Sections No. 1, 2 and 3, are to be made to conform to the thorough cut plan, the bottom of the canal being 10 feet below the level of common high tide, and have a depth of 15 feet of water.

Sections 4, 5 and 6, will for the present, have the bottom of the canal on a level with common high water at the east end of this level there is to be an ascending lock of 8 feet lift, and at the west end thereof, a descending lock of 6 feet lift; this level is to have a depth of 8 feet of water, in addition to the extra depth which may be given to it for the purposes of a reservoir, by increasing the amount of lifts at each end thereof.

Section No. 7, will have its bottom 6 feet below the level of common high water in the Chesapeake, and have a depth of 8 feet of water.

This last mentioned section may at a small extra cost, be extended 3.4 of a mile further down Back to Long Creek, the lift and regulating locks be located near that place, and a towing path be made along the channel of Back Creek, from thence to the ship channel at court house point.

The summit level for this Canal, (8 feet above the level, common high water, in the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays,) is to be supplied with water from St. Georges Broad and Back creeks, and from Scott's run, together with the drainage from the adjacent country. The mill ponds on the above streams contain together about 440 acres and will become reservoirs to this canal. The capacities and power of these reservoirs may be much increased, and a great saving be made by increasing and dividing the amount of lifts at the summit locks.

If at a future day a greater supply of water should be required, it may be obtained by means of a tide power operating upon a water wheel or pump at the foot of the locks at the town of St. Georges.

If, at a more distant day, a still greater supply of water be wanted, it also may be obtained by adopting the "thorough cut" plan, (which is contemplated as an event hereafter to take place,) the only extra cost to be incurred thereby, would be that of deepening sections No. 4, 5 and 6, ten feet, and section No. 7, two feet; this would give us a canal 13.5 miles in length, ten feet deep, with the command of the Atlantic Ocean for our reservoir. And as the top water line of the canal will in this case correspond with the level of common high water, the regulating lock gate at each end of the canal may remain open for three hours at every return of flood tide; the difference in the level of the tide being only one foot for this period of time.

The Route, which has been selected by Mr. Hande, for this canal, is so peculiarly felicitous, that in addition to the thorough cut and other plans above mentioned, for ship navigation, he has also reported a plan for improving the canal along this route for the navigation of ships drawing 20 feet of water, which will then correspond in depth with the Calcuttan canal, which is made for the passage of 32 gun frigates. The whole cost of a canal thus improved is estimated at about \$2,000,000.

From the N. Y. National Advertiser.

**JOHNSON'S CASE.**—A report was circulated that Johnson had poisoned himself, and had thus cheated justice out of her dues, and the gallows of its victim. It is not true. When the jury had convicted him, and he was returned to B. dewell, the officer searched his pockets, in order to discover whether he had concealed poison, or any weapon, by which he could deprive himself of life. "Do not believe me capable of doing such a thing," said he to the officer, "I shall die like a man and a Christian." It is hoped that this declaration may be realized, for there is every reason to believe that Johnson is no ordinary felon; circumstances of a strong and pointed character warrant the impression, that he stands accountable for more murders than one, or in other words, that it has been his trade. His conduct and deportment throughout the trial and sentence, either betrayed the most stupid and brutal apathy, or was a finale to a series of crimes, which he had long foreseen, and to meet which he had prepared himself.

During the trial his wife was present, regarding every thing that was passing with interest, but not anxiety. She at one time shuffled through the crowd, and got a seat next to the bar, where he was placed. She was a stout, coarse looking woman, with marks of having once been handsome, and of the ordinary class of uneducated persons. A conversation took place between Johnson and his wife, at an interval, which was overheard by the officers, and would almost create a doubt as to its truth, if the facts had not been well established. It seems that he has a small farm in Ohio county, on which his family reside. During the most interesting part of the trial,

wherein the particulars of this foul deed were detailed to the jury, and where from the chest of the unfortunate Murray the bloody sheets and pillow case, with his clothes, were occasionally displayed, Johnson would look on to hear the most important facts, and then turn to his wife, and renew a conversation broken by the proceedings of the trial, on the most ordinary domestic topics, such as one would suppose to be most foreign to his torn and awful situation. "How old is the mare?" said he to his wife. "About thirteen," she replied. "You were a fool to give so much for her," said Johnson. "What have you done with the \$20 I sent you?" "I laid it out for several things," said the wife. Johnson would then listen to the evidence, and shake his head and mutter at some part of it; then turning to his wife, and leaning over the bar, he said "What's become of the old sow?" She answered, "And he would occasionally ask her questions about children's shoes, 'not to forget such a suit,' 'to call on such a person' for such thing; in short, a dialogue, such as would seem natural between innocent persons at a fire-side, took place between Johnson and his wife, and, after conviction, he bade her go to the farm and not come back here again. These facts will serve to illustrate the state of Johnson's mind, and prove beyond doubt the apathy and indifference with which he regards his present condition.

He has, we understand, made some confessions of importance, which hereafter will be promulgated; he has, however, we believe, some more yet to make.

During the trial he fell musing, and turning to Collins, one of the marshals: "Collins," said he, "do you remember, some years ago, my getting you to serve a warrant for \$50, for the wages of a young sailor? Do you remember the man?" "I remember the circumstances well," said Collins. "Do you mind that—do you mind that?" said Johnson to him, with peculiar emphasis and a significant look. Why Johnson should recall to the recollection of Collins an event so trifling in itself, and at an awful moment, cannot be explained, unless it referred to the life of the sailor, whose wages had been thus recovered, and the sudden recurrence of the fact to the mind of Johnson.

Curiosity and inquiry relative to former events connected with the life of Johnson, have been almost since his conviction, and there are some facts deserving particular inquiry. Behind Johnson's house, when he lived in Cherry-street, a man was picked up from the dock, with his head beat in similar to Murray's. After Johnson moved into Front-street, a man was found dead in his bed, and a Coroner's Jury, on which Johnson sat, returned a verdict of intemperance, although those who knew him, pronounced him to be a sober man, and had gone to bed so, but where no suspicion existed, inquiry was not awakened. A pedlar, with about \$300 in goods, &c. lodged at Johnson's about a year since, but no trace of him has been found. One of the witnesses subpoenaed by Johnson, but not sworn, says that he boarded there, and in a furious quarrel between Johnson and his wife, the latter charged him with having given laudanum to some person, and Johnson declared that for what he had done for the family, he should have been in the State Prison seven years ago. The lodger finding himself in bad hands, left the house.

From late London papers.

## PROJECTED ESCAPE OF BONAPARTE.

It is not generally known that a vessel was undertaken to be built at Battersea, by the renowned Johnson, the smuggler, for the purpose of liberating Bonaparte from the island of St. Helena. The vessel was about ninety feet long, and of the burden of one hundred tons. It was built of half-inch plank; the grain of two of such planks was placed in a vertical, and the other two in a horizontal position. These planks were so well caulked and cemented together, that the thickness of the sides of the vessel did not exceed that of an ordinary washing tub. The masts were so contrived that they could be lowered to a level with the deck, and the whole vessel might be sunk in shoal water, with the crew on board, without danger. Ample means were provided for supplying the vessel with fresh air. The plan was to sail up at night, within a short distance of St. Helena, and sink the vessel until the next or some subsequent night, when Bonaparte would be enabled to make his escape to the beach, at which time the vessel was to be raised, Bonaparte to get on board, and sail away in the dark. It happened, however, that Bonaparte died before the vessel was quite finished, and it is a curious coincidence that she was to be completed the very day the news of his death arrived. Johnson was to have received £40,000, as soon as the vessel had got into the blue water, exclusive of the reward to be given in case the enterprise succeeded. This Johnson had previously offered his services to the Admiralty, and affirmed that he could blow up any ship without being hurt. Accordingly, a trial was given him in the Thames, accompanied by a boatswain of one of his majesty's ships, who had been married only a week before, in a boat of a similar construction to the one before described, to a barge moored in the middle of the stream. They sunk their boat, made fast the torpedo to the bottom of the barge, and lighted the match.

Johnson then perceived that his vessel remained fast, having got (as the sailors express it) his cable athwart the hawse of the barge. Upon which he pulled out his watch, and having looked at it attentively, told the boatswain that he had only two minutes and a half to live. Upon this the boatswain began to make grievous lamentations—"Oh, my poor Nancy! what will she say?" "Avast blubbering," said Johnson. "Doff your jacket, and be ready to stuff it into the hawse-hole, while I cut the cable." Upon saying this, Johnson seized an axe and cut the cable. The boatswain stuffed his jacket into the hole, and they got out of the reach of the torpedo, which blew up the barge.

## SINGULAR FACT.

On Tuesday forenoon a very serious accident occurred at the weaving factory at Dalmarock. A young woman, while in the act of combing her hair, had the end of it caught by a shaft turning furiously round; the whole head was instantaneously uncovered, and the skin and hairy scalp turned round with the machinery; the skin covering the brow, eyelids, ears, and cheek bones was also torn off; the poor girl screamed, and Mr. John M'Arthur, tender master, who was in the flat below, with the greatest presence of mind, instead of running to see what was the cause of the outcry, instantly stopped the engine. The poor girl, however, was never off her feet. Mr. James Smith, surgeon in Bridgeton, was instantly sent for, in the meantime Mr. M'Arthur put the scalp and covering of the upper part of the face into a drawer. On the arrival of the surgeon, about twenty minutes after the accident, Mr. Smith replaced the scalp and the other torn portions, and dressed the head. Under the superintendence of Mr. M'Arthur, the greatest good order was preserved, and the surgeon was thereby enabled to proceed as regularly as if he had been in an hospital. The greatest attention was paid to the unfortunate sufferer, and she was subsequently sent to the Royal Infirmary. Last night (Wednesday) she was calm and perhaps much better than might have been expected. The head has not been dressed yet; but the edges of the wound on the face, ears, eye and neck, have become swollen slightly and inflamed; indicating, it is presumable, its adhering or growing together. There is a probability that the whole scalp will adhere. Between eight and nine years ago, a similar accident occurred to a person of the name of Devon. She however had the scalp buried, and remained in the hospital upwards of twelve months. Since that time she has been married, and lives at present in Bridgeton.—*Glasgow paper.*

## TRAITS OF CHARACTER.

The following traits have been discovered in appertaining to the people of this republic, says the Editor of the National Gazette, by a late traveller calling himself Mr. Paus, stated by the London Quarterly Review "to be an honest man, who tells the truth and who produces his authority for every word and fact which he utters."

The navigators up the Mississippi frequently steal from ten to twenty sheep at once from the farmers, and think it no crime; it being more convenient to steal than to buy.

At Boston the women are all old and ugly. The passengers met with in the packets and stages are all "comical creatures of uncivilized manners and habits, and grossly indelicate in language."

The point of honour is maintained in high perfection. A scoundrel who has cheated his creditors, if reproached with it, calls out his man and kills him if he can.

Boys fear nothing, care for nothing and never blush.

The ladies will not look at a dark complexioned man, lest he should have a dash of black blood in him.

At midnight, the lightning bugs and bullfrogs become luminous and melodious.

The metropolis of Washington, is peopled with thieves and assassins.

A propensity to cheat and deceive pervades all classes, from the lowest mechanic up to nearly the first officer in the government. Knavery damns the North and slanders the South.

The preaching and practice of all the religious sects are contemptible; either cold or fanatical or time serving.

No men in the world are more aristocratical than the heads of departments. They spurn and cannot even speak to common men, unless it be to purchase popularity cheaply.

In the thinly settled parts of Kentucky ten dollars will procure the life and blood of any man. A party of whites in Kentucky lately roasted to death, before a large log fire, one of their friends, because he refused to drink.

The American, considered as an animal, is filthy, bordering on the beastly. All his vices and imperfections seem natural—those of the semi-barbarian; he is ashamed of none of them.

It is necessary to cross the Ohio to get sweet home-baked bread. Soap is no where seen or heard of. Hence dirty hands, heads and faces, every where.

The very oldest settlers on the western side of the Alleghenies, those of Kentucky, and along the banks of Ohio, who occupy the largest and choicest tracts of land, can do no more, with all their industry, than barely exist.

A corpse is no sooner laid in the earth than it appears to be forgotten. There is no tear of sorrow for the friend, the parent or the relative.

A picture of the American people generally, agricultural and otherwise—"Love ease; a little unavoidable want; little or no real capital, nor any effort to create any; no struggling, no luxury, no perhaps, nothing like satisfaction or happiness; no real relish of life; living like store pigs in a wood, or fattening pigs in a sty. All their knowledge is confined to a newspaper, which they all love, and consists in knowing their natural and some political rights, which rights in themselves they respect individually, but often violate towards others, being cold, selfish, gloomy, inert, and with little or no feeling."

## A DELECTABLE PICTURE.

*Pleasures of Washington.*—The following outline of the pleasures and enjoyments at Washington, is extracted from the Taunton Free Press, and endorsed, from his own experience, by the factious Editor of the New England Galaxy.

"The inducement must be strong indeed, which can prevail on any man who is not driven elsewhere, from house and home, to tarry long at Washington. We have had some little experience of the way of life at our national Capital, and have a very distinct opinion, that an encampment of wandering Tartars is probably as much more comfortable and attractive abode, especially for a Yankee. It is pleasant enough to find one's self with great men of the land; to stand in the actual presence of those whose names have reached us from afar; to listen to the eloquence which has come even to our distant homes, with power and beauty—to sup with a minister—to be jostled and jammed at the levee of a Secretary—and honor of honors, to be the owner of a right hand, which the President has shaken!—All this is very enticing, and well worth some toil and some sacrifice but not quite so much as a visit to Washington requires. We say nothing of the dangers and troubles which beset the road, and make it no improbable matter that one must get there at the expense of a broken limb or so; but when one is there who can describe the discomfort of that large tavern? For the city is nothing more. Every body is a bird of passage, from the President down, and as no one ever thinks of being at home there, the comfort of home is an unheard of thing. And then the black population, swarming and buzzing about one like flies, coming up by the dozens from the sweltering fires of the kitchen, to sleep all night on the floor of the room where you will breakfast and dine; and from morn till night, in every nook and corner, 'stealing and giving odour.' And then the fires of cheap, soft, Virginia coal, burning as blue as if ghosts had lit them, and filling your bed-rooms, your clothes, and even your food, with a sulphurous flavor! The boarding-houses, crowded till no more can by possibility be screwed into them—and last, not least, the bills! swollen and magnified until there is not the tail of a pretence to screw one cent more out of the unhappy visitors. O the joys, the comforts of Washington!"

Statement of the Commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the first day of October, 1822, and ending on the 30th of September, 1823.

STATES.	Total value of imports.	Total value of exports.
Maine, . . . . .	891,644	895,501
New Hampshire, . . . . .	371,770	237,705
Massachusetts, . . . . .	17,607,160	13,683,239
Vermont, . . . . .	62,242	236,140
Rhode Island, . . . . .	1,412,953	933,114
Connecticut, . . . . .	456,463	482,061
New York, . . . . .	29,421,349	19,038,996
New Jersey, . . . . .	5,933	26,064
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	13,696,770	9,617,192
Delaware, . . . . .	60,124	53,817
Maryland, . . . . .	4,946,179	6,030,226
District of Columbia, . . . . .	275,083	801,295
Virginia, . . . . .	681,810	4,066,788
North Carolina, . . . . .	183,938	42,417
South Carolina, . . . . .	2,419,101	6,898,814
Georgia, . . . . .	670,705	4,293,666
Louisiana, . . . . .	4,283,123	7,779,072
Alabama, . . . . .	125,770	202,387
Ohio, . . . . .	161	
Michigan Territory, . . . . .	2,139	1,010
Florida Territory, . . . . .	4,808	1,510
Total, . . . . .	77,579,267	74,699,030

**BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.**—The stamp duty on every newspaper published in Great Britain, is 4d. Fifty or sixty years ago, it was only a halfpenny. The present duty is about three times the whole rate of a daily American newspaper. The stamps of all sorts, yield nearly thirty million of dollars per annum to the British treasury. Almost all public papers, or contracts between individuals, require to be stamped. In 1766, a British newspaper cost 2d—the price is now from 7d. to 10d. of which 4d. goes for the stamp.

## European Intelligence.

Dates from London are two days later than before. There is no news.

The "Globe" announces that the terms of the Greek loan lately contracted by Messrs. Longman, Son and O'Brien have not yet been published. The respectability of this house, and the interest taken in the loan by one of the most considerable in this city, render it probable that the Greeks will receive great favour.

An address published in the Courier from the Colonial Chamber to the government, is said to bear a half threatening tone.

The French papers represent England as having great commercial advantages by refusing to intermeddle with the war, and stepping in fresh at the close, with an uninterrupted commerce, to the full and almost exclusive enjoyment of the South American trade.

Ireland continued to be disturbed by Whiteboyism. Many outrages are detailed.

The Journal of Commerce mentions the speech of Mr. Webster on the Greek question, as one remarkable for its energy and eloquence, and gives one or two short extracts. It also contains the motion made in Congress to invite the Marquis La Fayette to visit the U. States.

It is reported that an English man of war has taken a Spanish ship with a large amount of specie, as security for her loans.

A mummy recently arrived in France from Egypt, which appears to be that of a Princess of the race of the Pharaohs, who had been buried 3700 years. In the same box was an embalmed cat, to indicate the person was of high rank.

The length of streets now lighted with Gas in London extends over 215 miles; the main pipes belonging to the four companies reaching to this distance; and from these branch off smaller pipes, conveying the light to shops, private dwellings, &c. which may be calculated a distance greater than the length of the main pipes. The quantity of coal used for supplying them amounts yearly to between thirty and forty thousand chaldrons.

The Pope has formally refused to sanction the re-establishment of the Inquisition in Spain as being a Tribunal incompatible with the present enlightened age.

The Marquis de Lansdowne has given a splendid entertainment to Gen. Mina.

A letter from Gibraltar, of Feb. 5, says the Algerines have a fleet at sea against the Spaniards, and have captured five vessels, three of which were from Galicia, bound to Catalonia.

**Mutiny.**—The ship Napoleon, Captain Hall, of Yarmouth, Mass., arrived at Madeira, from Savannah, on the 17th of January. On the 23d, she sailed from Madeira, for the Cape de Verde. When off the western end of the island, at a late hour of the night, three of the crew rose on the other part, who were below. The Captain hearing a noise, left the cabin, and on his reaching the deck, was knocked down and thrown overboard. The mate, cook, and a Portuguese lad, who went to assist the Captain, were overpowered, and shared the fate of their commander. There now only remained on board a Portuguese passenger, whom they called from his birth in the cabin, told him that the captain, mate, and others, had gone on shore, and directed him to take charge of the helm. They had previously cut the long boat adrift, to induce the gentleman passenger to believe their story. The mutineers then proceeded to the cabin to drink and plunder. The vessel they intended to scuttle, and make their escape in the yawl; but the passenger suspecting what had taken place, and what was to be his fate, got into the boat and made for the land, and gave information to the authorities. On the following morning, the vessel was in sight, and boats were despatched. In a few hours she was brought into Madeira, and the three murderers lodged in prison. The vessel had several feet of water in her hold.

**PIRACY.**—Captain Davis, of the schr. William, of Plymouth, arrived at Baltimore, in 27 days from Mayaguez, reports, that on the 4th of February, 8 o'clock, p. m. while lying in that port, he was boarded by a piratical boat with a crew of ten men, armed with knives and pistols. The crew made all the resistance in their power, but were forced to surrender. They then cruelly stabbed and beat two of the crew, and enquired for money, and threatened to murder all hands if it was not given up.—Capt. D. informed them that the money was on shore, and that there was none on board.—The pirates threw some of the men into the river, and fastened the others in the fore-castle, and then set about robbing the vessel. After searching for some time they succeeded in finding \$19 only; they took the captain's trunk and all his and the mate's clothing. When they had taken what they wanted from the schr. they tore up her charts and books, and trampled them under foot—they likewise took her medicine chest. The captain of the pirates informed Capt. D. that they were then going away, but when they returned if they found one man unloosed, they should all be put to death. They remained in this situation through the night, and when day-light appeared they came on deck. Captain Davis thinks they came from the Island of Mona, as the boat was seen every day while he remained in the neighborhood. The schr. Volant, capt. Bailey, of Newburyport, and Orlando, capt. Burnham, of Kennebec, were chased in by two boats after a run of 4 hours. Capt. D. also informs, that six days before sailing, a Dutch schooner and sloop were chased by two boats; the sloop run along side the schr. and lashed together, fought the boats for two hours, when the pirates were compelled to haul off. Next morning one of the boats was found with considerable blood in her. The schooner and sloop were from St. Thomas.

## DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

The following extract of a letter, says the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, from Capt. Ch. H. Robinson, of the ship Marathon, of New Bedford, dated off New Orleans Bar, Feb. 15th, was received via Providence, R. I.

"Was cast away near the Great Isaacs, on the first of February, at 3 A. M. new ship *Perseverance* and brig *Victory*, of and from Portsmouth, N. H. for New Orleans, and another ship not known—nor can I describe her, as she came too after dark. We all anchored with the wind S. W. at 10 P. M. it came round to N. and blew a very heavy gale. Four seamen were saved from the Hector, and one seaman from the *Perseverance*—and all hands perished from the other ship. They all went to pieces in half an hour after they struck. The Hector and *Perseverance* were laden with bricks, hay, spars, mackarel, &c. I lay at anchor in company. The wind came round in a squall, and blew so heavy from the first that it was impossible to get under way, for we could not clear the land on either tack."

**Late from Peru.**—A letter was received at Baltimore, on Friday, from an American gentleman at Valparaiso, dated November 30, in which the writer adds the following confirmation of the late disastrous news from the Patriots of Peru. The writer states, "that the second Lima expedition to Alto Peru, under St. Cruz, Suere, Miller, &c. have again been defeated. St. Cruz was completely defeated at La Paz, by Valdez, without the latter ever firing a gun, and only saved about 1200 out of 4500 men. In consequence of this disaster, Suere retired from Arica with his division, about 3500 men, and took shipping for Pico and Callao, where they have arrived. We have a report that La Serna has declared Peru independent."

## FROM CAYENNE.

The schooner Moses, Captain Sager, arrived at New York, in 29 days from Cayenne. The Captain states, that a vessel belonging to Cayenne, arrived at Para, but was obliged to return with her cargo, in consequence of a revolution which had broken out in the streets of Para were drenched with blood. The Cayenne had dispatched a brig of 100 guns, and a schooner, for the relief of some persons who sought refuge under the French flag. (Cayenne is the capital of French Guiana. Para, or Paraguaná, is the capital of a province of Brazil, of the same name. It is on the Tocantins, 60 miles from its mouth.—Lat. 1, 130 S. Population, 10,000.)

The attention of the Government of Mexico, which is generally known to prevent one of the best junction between the two seas.

A committee was appointed, shortly after this revolution, to examine into, and report upon this subject; and on the 26th of September, presented to Congress their views, and recommended certain resolutions, which were adopted. They express their desire to see a canal established upon the river of Guasacumán, which offers a good harbor for large ships, with draught of water for many miles into the interior. They refrain from recommending their establishment at present, from the depressed state of the Treasury.

**Commodore Daniels.**—A letter from Lyons, Feb. 19, 1824, states that Com. Daniels had been tried by a Court Martial for the loss of two ships of war, not long since. Some of the most distinguished personages of the country were judges—Gen. Bismarck, Parny, and Soult; he was honourably acquitted, and appointed captain of the fleet at the moment of appointment. Accounts are given of letters in honor of the Commodore. It is said that he has given up to government all his wages, and the services of his vessels in that country.

## Weekly Compendium.

From a report made to the legislature of New York, it appears that the number of persons that state is 22,111, and the annual expense of supporting them about half a million of dollars. In the course of the year 1823, there were 10 cases of sickness, and 21 deaths, in the Wall Street Prison.

In the same year there were 634 cases of insanity, and 63 deaths in the Arch Street Prison. The number of commitments to the Arch Street Prison in 1823, was 3382. Two thirds of the prisoners were committed as vagrants, drunken persons, or disturbers of the peace.

Captain Russell, of the brig *Marion*, arrived at New York from Havana, states, that on the 14th inst. the militia of that place were paraded before the government house, where a proclamation was read to them, that King Ferdinand was resolved to absolute power, and they were then required to give up their arms, which was done without a murmur. A Spanish frigate had just arrived at Havana.

Captain Talbot, of the brig *Prize*, at New York, in 13 days from Matanzas, states, that the 11th inst. the militia of that place were paraded before the government house, where a proclamation was read to them, that King Ferdinand was resolved to absolute power, and they were then required to give up their arms, which was done without a murmur. A Spanish frigate had just arrived at Havana.

**QUARANTINE.**—Vessels arriving at New York, N. C. from the ports of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, are liable to perform quarantine, which will be rigidly enforced.

Last week, on the Allegheny river, there arrived at Pittsburgh, upwards of fifty flat boats, containing upwards of \$100,000 worth of property, including bar and pig iron, salt, flour, &c.

A magnificent donation has been lately made to the Society for the employment of the poor in this city. The merit of the donation (the hundred dollars) is greatly enhanced in value, by its being anonymously transmitted to Miss Vaux, as the author of the "Life of Anthony Bonet," from the contemplation of whose character the donor conceives he has received considerable improvement.

The Bank Bill has passed both houses of the Legislature. The sanction of the Governor will make it a law.

**MAMMOTH PARSNIP.**—Of all the big and pumpkins that ever have grown, is the one any other state, a Parsnip recently taken out of the ground by a gentleman of Fredericktown, Md. is the largest. It measured five feet six inches in length!

Madame Catalani has accepted the offer of an engagement at the King's Theatre, on condition of having a clear half of the receipts of the house every night of her performance during the season. Mr. Ellison made her the offer of a thousand Guineas for six performances, which she declined.

The whole number of deaths in Baltimore, in the year 1823, was 2108—in New York, 2444—Philadelphia 4600.

Counterfeit Three Dollar Notes, on the bank of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, are in circulation in this city. They are well executed.

The bill to extend the eastern wards in Eighth street, passed the Senate on Tuesday morning—yeas 17, nays 9.

Mr. Bowditch says, that the King of the Antilles is allowed by law \$353 wages, and no more.

The American tract society located in the vicinity of Boston, has published in nine years, 240 million and a half of religious tracts.

From the annual returns of the militia of the state of New York, it appears there are 120,000 infantry; 8622 artillery; and 5,444 cavalry—making a total of 146,709.

A new post-office has been established at Clinton Hill, Philadelphia county—George J. Esq. is appointed the Postmaster.

M. CLEMENT, a French chemist, has lately invented an apparatus for the distillation of water, which produces six pounds of condensed water by the burning of only five hundred grains of coal. A single still will supply five hundred pounds of water daily, and the distillation may be performed during the roughest weather.

It was confidently rumoured in Bath, that a marriage is speedily to take place between Mr. Coutts, the richest widow in England, and Mr. Ellison, Esq. lessee and manager of Drury Lane Theatre.

The Court Martial which convened at Norfolk has found Master Commandant Stansfield guilty of a violation of the 23d article of the act for the better government of the Navy, and has judged him to be cashiered, and incapacitated forever for any place or office in the Navy.

A letter received at Baltimore from Havana states, that the place is remarkably healthy, and very tranquil under the stern government of the King. Piracies near Cuba are seldom heard of, these lawless acts being prevented by the presence of the American cruis



and Grades of the United States; to be edited by John Grison, Professor of Mechanical Philosophy and Chemistry in the New York Institution, and author of "A Year in Europe."

Professor Grison's abilities are generally known, and his well established reputation as a man of science and general information, warrants us in the belief, that this work will prove extremely beneficial to the community at large.

A plan of a Canal and an artificial tide navigation from Port Deposit and Havre-de-Grace, to Baltimore, by connecting the intermediate rivers, has been submitted to the council of the city of Baltimore.

It is announced, in a New Haven paper, that Noah Webster, Esq. intends to proceed to England, for the purpose of publishing the large Dictionary in his small one, 18 years ago, in that country.

A new play is now performing in New York, entitled *The Avenger's Vow*, or the *Haunt of the Banditti*, a dramatic Romance, by the Dramatist of the celebrated Novel of the Spy.

Another melancholy proof of the deleterious effects of inhaling ether, is to be found in the death of Mrs. Fricke's son, of Spring Garden, on Tuesday last. He was a very interesting and intelligent lad.

SALT.—A specimen of coarse salt, manufactured at Salina N. Y. has lately been analyzed, and is said to be superior to any salt ever known in this country.

Letters from Lacuria, state that the government of Columbia have directed that the duty of imports shall be paid in cash within fifteen days after the arrival of the vessel. The market was in a wretched state for adventurers, but was entirely overstocked with every article of merchandise.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt of \$2391 53, during the month of February. The Agent has issued Bibles and Testaments to the value of \$2130 29.

Writers in the New York papers strongly recommend that the steam ship Robert Fulton be immediately purchased, placed under the command of one of our naval heroes, sent to the Mediterranean, and there armed, in a suitable manner, and then presented to the Greek nation.

While Mrs. Jacobus, of Morris-town, N. J. was making soap, a few days since, over the fire in the house, the kettle fell, and four of her children were scalded—two of them to death, and the other two very badly.

General Atkinson is making preparatory arrangements to ascend the Missouri next summer, for the purpose of chastising the Indians for their late aggressions in that quarter.

The New Hampshire papers announce, that on the returns received, there is no doubt of the election of Mr. Morrill to the office of Governor of that state, over his opponent, Mr. Woodbury.

The Episcopal Church, in the township of Tongue, Upper Canada, was destroyed by fire on the 6th instant.

On the same day, a kitchen on the plantation of James Sewell, Esq. near Fayetteville, N. C. took fire, and three negro children, the oldest 10 years of age, were burnt to death.

It appears by the Birmingham N. Y. paper of the 10th inst. that Lawrence Baker, of that town, died the preceding Sunday, in consequence of blows inflicted on him by his brother-in-law, Stephen Clearwater. This fatal occurrence was the result of intoxication.

Job Powell, of Mount Holly, N. J. has been committed to the jail of that place, on a coroner's warrant, for the murder of Adam Euger. The murderer and the deceased lived under the same roof; both of them had families, and both were habitual drunkards.

Two convicts, of the names of Hiram Lindsey, and Leonard Lovejoy, effected their escape from the state-prison at Auburn, N. Y. on the 1st instant, in a very ingenious manner. They having had access to the room in which one of the convicts kept his clothing, they exchanged their own party-coloured garments for those of the convict, and in this disguise very deliberately walked out of the prison and made off.

On the 28th of February, a bill passed a second reading in the House of Representatives of Louisiana, which prevents the emigration of free people of color to that state, and also any free colored person who has left the state, ever to return, unless he be engaged in the navigation.

A bill to prevent aliens from hawking and peddling in any part of the State, has been introduced into the House of Assembly of New York.

The ship *Salam*, from Charleston, in attempting to run into New York, from sea, with a pilot, struck on the point of the Hook, and was so injured, that a part of her cargo is saved, and brought up to town.

At the Mission station at Dwight, the Indians clothed their own children in English style, and are desirous to send more of them to the school than can be accommodated. A full-blooded Cherokee, who understood not a word of English when he entered the school at Dwight, has in three months learnt to read intelligibly in the New Testament.

The Newburyport Herald says, that the two Americans who at the present time excite the most attention in England, are Jacob Perkins, Esq. and the Hon. Charles Jackson, both natives of that town.

The Medals long since voted to General Jackson by Congress, were presented with suitable addresses on the 16th instant. One to Governor Shelby was also presented to his representative Judge Todd.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, of the 7th of January, states, that General ALVEA has been appointed, by that government, as Ambassador, to the United States. He was to have left Buenos Ayres in the month of January, for the United States, via England.

**Military Academy.**—From a document recently laid before the House of Representatives by the Secretary of War, it appears, that the number of Cadets admitted into the institution during the year 1823, was 97; the number who completed the regular course of study and instruction within that year, 35—all of whom received commissions in the army; and that the whole number discharged, or permitted to depart, within that year, was 53. The number of Cadets at present at the institution, is 244.

**NEW INVENTION.**—Mr. Gilbert Brewster, of Middletown, (Conn.) has invented a machine, which he terms a "Self-adjusting Domestic Wool Spinner," for which he has obtained a patent. It is highly spoken of as an useful economical invention. The machine has 30 spindles, the number can be varied according to order.—The thread produced is very fine and even; it occupies but little room, and can be adapted to either hand or water power—and as its chief excellence is, that the machinery is very simple—not liable to get out of order—and can be managed by any person with very little previous instruction.

**Greek Fund.**—At a meeting of the New York general committee of the Greek Fund, on the 18th instant, it was unanimously—Resolved, That the Funds collected to aid the cause of the Greeks, be remitted to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. Bankers of the United States in London, to be held by them subject to the order of the Greek Government, and that the said government be apprised of the amount and time of remittance of these funds.

arrows at no great distance from his father's house, when he was surrounded by six Potowatomies, led by a chief, who had planned the expedition with a view of making prisoner of some child, to supply the place of a son he had recently lost. He lived with the Indians forty years, and now hopes by the aid of his indistinct reminiscences to discover his family.

The seat of Mr. Bailey, elected a Representative from Massachusetts, was on Thursday vacated by a decisive vote of the House of Representatives of the United States. This decision, may be considered as settling the rule that a person accepting the employment of a clerk in a Public Office at Washington, and performing its duties, loses the privileges of a domicile in the state in which he resided at the time of his appointment.

**HAVANA.**—An ordinance was issued by the royal consulate of Havana, dated the 6th instant, for opening a loan of 80,000 dollars, for the purpose of providing a force of three vessels to cruise off that port and Matanzas, for the protection of commerce, until the ancient system of privateering should be restored by the king. To reimburse this loan, a duty was imposed on all importations, by foreigners, of 2 per cent. ad valorem, and 2 reals on each box of sugar, 13 on each bag or barrel of do. and 9 reals on each hoghead of coffee, introduced by sea.

A canal from the Hudson to the head waters of the Lackawanna River has been projected, and a survey made by Benjamin Wright, and J. L. Sullivan, Esqrs. The primary and essential object to be attained by the work, is a supply to the people of New York, of the hard stone coal of Pennsylvania, the trade in which seems now to have engaged the serious attention of capitalists in that state. The canal according to the report of the engineers, is altogether practicable, the route as surveyed would commence somewhere near Kingston, on the North river, and terminate at the head of the Lackawanna; thus reaching as is stated by one of the engineers, "one of the finest coal districts in Pennsylvania."

A letter from Buenos Ayres under the date of January 29, to a gentleman in Wilmington, says:—"Mr. Rodney has recovered from his indisposition. He is now fixed comfortably in an excellent house, and Mrs. Rodney, and the family, are all well. San Martin, who was formerly Governor of Buenos Ayres, has returned from Peru, where he was the commander in chief of the Patriot army, and has a strong party which wishes to make him Governor again in the room of Rodriguez, the present Governor. It is feared that much disturbance will take place."

**FROM HALIFAX.**—Halifax papers of the 12th instant have been received at New York. The Provincial Legislature was in session, and an act had been passed, and sanctioned by the Lieutenant governor, "to alter and continue an act, entitled an act imposing a duty on goods, wares and merchandise, imported from the United States of America, and for appropriating the same." An act was also passed to increase the duties upon imports.

**CHESTER COUNTY.**—The Directors of the Poor in Chester County, report that during the year 1823, they had under their care 768 paupers, of whom 417 were males and 351 females. The greatest number at any one time in the Poor House, was 266, and the lowest 160. The average number was 203 of those actually in and 98 aided out of the house, making 304 supported at the public expense.

The whole amount of expenditures, was \$2367 93, of which however something more than \$1300 were added to the fixed capital of the Poor House Establishment, leaving about 58 cents for the support of each pauper per week.

Twelve hundred and seventy two yards of linen, flannel, &c. were manufactured and used in the House, and there were raised on the farm, 1864 bushels of wheat and other kinds of grain, besides 500 bushels of potatoes, and 210 of turnips. Cattle, hogs, sheep, and calves, weighing altogether 34,770 lbs., were also fattened on the farm.

The population of Chester County was, at the time of taking the last Census, 44,455. The average of paupers is, therefore, as 1 to 146 in the whole number of inhabitants.

The British Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, has offered to the person who in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, will sow with hemp in the year 1824, the greatest quantity of land, not less than six arpents, the gold medal, or two hundred dollars; and for the next greatest quantity, not less than five arpents, (or four acres), the silver medal, or one hundred dollars. To the person who shall import from those provinces the greatest quantity of hemp, not less than a hundred tons, the gold medal, and for the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons, the silver medal. They have offered the gold medal, or fifty guineas, to the person who will invent and discover to the Society the best method of raising out of the earth, and removing stumps and roots of trees.

**Lottery Incidents.**—Three fourths of a 20,000 dollar prize in a lottery, were lately sold in Philadelphia, and two-eighths of the same of the same in Kingston, N. Y. One of these eighth was sold to a man who was previously blessed with a competency, and the other to a poor man, for seven shillings, who feeling unable to risk even this small sum, resold seven eighths of his purchase, for one shilling each, to seven of his poor neighbors, retaining an eighth for himself. The result is known, and each adventurer has obtained for his shilling 265 dollars 62 and a half cents.

A Tobaccoist in Harrisburg, advertises for sale, 200,000 common segars, 870 boxes half Spanish and Spanish segars, 371 250 cwt. of manufactured tobacco. The editor of the Commonwealth, observes, that if we allow one wagon to haul 40 cwt. it would require 9,291 wagons to haul it. Suppose these wagons in one row, and allowing 20 yards to each wagon, the length of the row would be 103 miles and 82 yards, and suppose 4 men to unload 20 wagons per day, it would require 1 year, 14 weeks and 1 day to unload them. Taking the whole taxable population of Pennsylvania, and allowing each person to use 20lbs. per year, it would require at least 14 years to consume it. If we suppose this tobacco to be only 10 cents per pound, it will amount to four million of dollars!

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Was accidentally killed, on Monday week, at Eschmerville Point, Cambridge, (Mass.) Wm. Granville, Jr. aged 14, only son of Rev. Wm. Granville. The deceased was in the cutting establishment of the New-England Glass Factory, and in the act of putting on his hand, when, by some means, he became entangled in it, and was instantaneously drawn up and carried round the main shaft several times. The engine was immediately stopped and the sufferer extricated from the machinery, but the vital spark had fled.

On Monday week, at a late hour, the large dwelling house of Mr. Alexander Baldridge, of Romulus, New-York, was consumed by fire, which we understand originated from some ashes taken up and deposited outside the house. So short a notice had Mr. B. and family, of their awful situation, having retired to bed, that in their struggle to rescue two females from the flames, who slept in the chamber, his two youngest children (twins) aged two years, who were sleeping in the lower part of the house, were consumed by the flames.

At a recent exhibition of fine cattle in Baltimore, 16 fat sheep of the Bakewell breed, raised by Mr. Barney, were exhibited. The size and condition of these animals elicited the unqualified admiration of those of crowds who viewed them, and furnish the most pleasing and satisfactory evidence of the rapid improvement of the breed, and mode of treatment of the farm stock of this country.

**FROM THE BALTIMORE N. C. REGISTER.**  
A singular, and we believe unprecedented instance of the effect of passion in a brute animal, was witnessed in this city not long since. A horse, whilst paying his respects to a trough of provender, was somewhat annoyed by a cow, who seemed determined to participate without ceremony, in the good things he was so eagerly discussing. She so far accomplished her intentions as to protrude her head into the trough, and was in the act of commencing her operations, when the horse, convinced that the moment was a critical one, and forgetful of that nobleness of character, for which he is characterized, caught the tongue of the cow between his teeth, and in an instant severed it in twain.—The cow languished a short time and died.

**WINCHESTER, VA. MARCH 20.**—The next annual meeting of the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Church will be held in this town on the 6th of April, and continued nine days. About 120 clergymen are expected to attend, among whom are the Rev. Mr. Summerfield, Rev. Mr. Hascom, Chaplain to the House of Representatives, and others, distinguished for their talents and piety. It is now nineteen years since a similar meeting was held here; and as this will be the first visit of many of the worthy men who attend, we cannot but entertain a feeling of pleasure in the belief that the well known hospitality of Virginia will not be withheld, but that the civilities and courtesies extended, will correspond with the dignity of the occasion.

**Peale's Portrait of Washington.**—It is really a subject of congratulation, that a Portrait of Washington, so worthy of him, has been presented to the Public, and to posterity. The following additional testimony, however strong, was scarcely necessary to establish the identity of the likeness: Washington, March 18, 1824.

Sir: I have examined with attention and pleasure the Portrait you have drawn of General Washington, and I feel no hesitation in pronouncing it, according to my best judgment, the most exact representation of the original that I have ever seen. The features, as well as the character of his countenance, are happily depicted. I am, sir, your most obt. servt.

**BUSHROD WASHINGTON.**  
**REMBRANDT PEALE, Esq.**

**Evening Post.**  
**PHILADELPHIA.**  
Saturday, March 27, 1824.

It has been contemplated, for some weeks past, to notice, and at the same time, offer an apology for the irregularity with which some of our subscribers, particularly those residing in the S. W. district, have lately received their papers; this has been unavoidable on our part—yet we have taken measures to render their occurrence less frequent in future. The papers are all regularly sent from the office, and we expect to have them as regularly delivered to subscribers. Should any neglect, however, occur, which we are fearful, of not being able entirely, and at all times, to guard against, it shall be immediately corrected on notice being left at the office.

We have before spoken on a subject, which, although to us as unpleasant as unprofitable, we are again induced to notice from the representations that have been made at the office, and which some, perhaps, may consider our duty to attend to. We allude to the borrowing of newspapers. It must be apparent, we think, that this can be to us no disadvantage, but, perhaps, the reverse, from the circumstance of its bringing the paper into more general notice, and consequently increasing its circulation. We should suppose there are none so unneighborly as to refuse lending a newspaper for any other cause than the disadvantage and inconvenience attending it, and the mutilated state in which it is frequently returned—perhaps, not only rendering it unfit for preservation, but even for the present gratification of those who of course consider themselves the best entitled to the amusement derived from its perusal. Indeed we have been at this time particularly induced to notice the subject, being informed by a valuable subscriber that from the above cause our paper was positively of no manner of use to him, and that in consequence solely of this he had determined on relinquishing his subscription.

**A NEW NOVEL.**—O'Halloran, or the Insurgent Chief, an historical tale, "by the author of the Wilderness, and the Spectre of the Forest," is looked for with much interest. We have the pleasure of informing our readers, it will be published by Carey & Lea, about the beginning of May. Separate from the circumstance of its coming from an author enjoying so enviable a share of justly acquired celebrity, we understand its interest will be greatly heightened by the development of some important historical facts, not generally known.

**COMMUNICATION.**  
**Messrs. Editors.**—Having for some time past worn the Cotton Hats manufactured by P. C. Willmarth, and being so well satisfied of their superior make, cheapness and durability, I would take the liberty, through the medium of your paper, of recommending them to the attention of those with whom economy is an object. This may be done, it is presumed, without an infringement on the fair claims of others to public

attention—my object being simply to render a service to those who, like myself, are not at all times so "flush" with the "ready" as to indulge in the more costly articles of wearing apparel—in fact, whose purses are too obstinate to keep pace with their desires. The Cotton Hats, it is true, will not make quite so showy an appearance as might be wished by some, yet they are so cheap, and withal so durable, which I have proved by experience, that their appearance is sufficiently respectable in the estimation of moderate people, and in consideration of these advantages, ought surely to be sufficient to satisfy any moderate man. Yours, &c. TIMOTHY.

**SUMMARY JUSTICE.**  
On Thursday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Michael Wimer and John Reading, were brought before the Mayor by two of the city watchmen, charged with having robbed three country wagons standing in High-street, near Twelfth-street. From two of the wagons they each stole a great coat, and from the other a barrel of butter and two barrels of eggs. They were committed by the Mayor for trial. The grand jury being in session, an application was made to the Deputy Attorney General, CHARLES S. COXE, Esq. to have bills immediately sent to the grand jury. He complied with the request: the witnesses were examined, the bills returned into Court, the defendants tried by the petit jury and found guilty. The Court, a few minutes before one o'clock, sentenced them each to undergo a servitude of four years at hard labor, making the space less than two hours from the time of their hearing before the mayor until the sentence of the Court.

In an action lately brought in the District Court of this city, for damages against the owner of a dog, by which the plaintiff was bitten in the right leg, so badly as to be confined to the house for five or six weeks, besides losing his situation as a watchman, the Jury, after being charged by the President of the court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff of 275 dollars damages. The President said—"The law is clear that if a man, who knows that a dog belonging to him is vicious, and addicted to biting persons, neglects to take proper and effectual precautions for restraining the dog from running at large, the owner is responsible for any injury which may arise to any person from the viciousness and ill temper of the dog."

On Wednesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Mayor's Court room, under the Museum. A number of chairs and books had been piled up in the S. E. corner of the room, and fired by some incendiary. Had there been shutters to the windows, the flame would not have been perceived from the outside, and the building would in all probability have been consumed.

The court room, it appears, was entered through one of the windows in the yard; marks of violence are visible upon the sash, produced by opening it. A reward of \$300 is offered by the Mayor for the apprehension of the incendiary.

**CONGRESS.**—In Senate, March 22, Mr. Lowrie presented a resolution of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, relative to the bill now before the House of Representatives, imposing a duty on sales by auction, and remonstrating against its passage.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Randolph made a motion to reduce the pay of members of this House, from and after the close of the present session, to six dollars per diem, and six dollars for every twenty miles travelling. He moved to lay the resolution on the table, and to take it up on Friday next—Ayes 80, Nays 69.

In Senate, March 23, Mr. Brown presented two resolutions of the General Assembly of the state of Ohio; one relative to the encouragement of domestic manufactures, the other relative to the abolition of slavery.

The Senate have indefinitely postponed the consideration of the several propositions before that body to amend the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the election of President and Vice President.

There is an evident indisposition to fix any time for limiting the present session, until the tariff is disposed of by the house.

The last London papers, state that Mr. Matthews was at Manchester, exhibiting his budget of eccentricity and fun, in all its variety, and that he was "nearly ready with his *New Version of Travels amongst the Yankers*, where the hits at nationality are said to be extremely pungent, but entirely free from any thing that can possibly give the slightest offence.

**Machine Intelligence.**  
**ARRIVALS.**  
March 21. Ship *Daphne*, Kohler, 50 days from Hamburg, with merchandise, 44 days from AusCaye, with coffee and sugar.  
24th. Schr. *Lively*, Warner, 20 days from Tampico, with sugar, &c.  
Ship *Robert* and *Mary*, Fraser, 40 days from Isle of May, with salt.  
Brig *Superior*, Coit, 28 days from Montego Bay, with coffee, sugar, and pineapples.  
24th. Ship *Lutine*, Warner, 8 days from Havana, with sugar, &c.  
Schr. *Oliver*, Branch, Mathieu, 24 days from Montego Bay, with rum, &c.  
Schr. *Sharon*, Israel, 9 days from Santa Martha, via Cape Haytien, with Nicaragua wood.  
**CLEARED.**  
March 23. Brig *Calcedonia*, Sharp, for Laguna.  
26th. Brig *Mary Selby*, for South America—and others coastwise.

**MARRIED.**  
On Monday evening last, by the Rev. John Hermon, Capt. GEORGE W. TATE, to Miss MARIA LOUISA FRANK, also of the Northern Liberties.  
On the 13th instant, by Joseph Watson, Esq. WILLIAM STEEL, Jr. to SARAH ANN LEVINS, both of Delaware county.  
On Tuesday evening, the 2d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Birch, Mr. ROBERT DENNEY, to Miss ANN DOUGHERTY, all of Southwark, Philadelphia county.

**DIED.**  
On Wednesday morning, the 24th inst. LEVI HOLLINGS-WORTH, Esq.  
On the 2d inst. at Long Branch, Mr. WM. RENSNAW, aged 53, formerly proprietor of the Mansion House Tavern.  
On the 20th inst. Mr. WILLIAM LEESON, aged 35, after a long and gradual decline.  
On the 10th inst. at Norfolk, (Va.) Midshipman JAMES HODGE, son of Andrew Hodge, Esq. of this city.  
On Sunday, the 21st instant, in the 64th year of her age, KEZIAH VICKERS.  
On the 20th instant, after a severe illness, in the 26th year of his age, Mr. THOMAS BARNETT, Calvertonker.  
On Saturday, the 20th instant, after a lingering illness, Miss MARY DUNK.  
On Sunday evening, the 26th instant, in the 32d year of his age, MARSHALL SMITH, late merchant of this city.  
On Monday morning, the 22d instant, aged 7 years, MARY M. daughter of Maria Rice.  
On Sunday evening, the 26th instant, in the 76th year of her age, ABIGAIL GORDON.  
On Tuesday morning, OWEN MILEY, in the 43d year of his age.  
On Tuesday morning, the 23d instant, Mrs. MARY LEX, a respectable resident of this city.  
Deceased this life, on the 18th instant, at her farm in Salem, county, (E.) SARAH B. REEVES, widow of the late Joseph Reeves, in her 44th year. In her death the poor are deprived of a generous protector, and a very large circle of relatives and friends, are left to deplore her loss.  
At Nassau, on the 7th inst. Mr. WILLIAM P. WAIN-WRIGHT, Resident of Divinity, of this city.

**Deaths during the past week.**  

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	44	42	86
In New-York,	41	30	71
In Baltimore,	8	8	16

The deaths in this city last week were 86; among which were, 9 by consumption, 13 typhus fever, and 7 small pox.

**JAMES & WOODWARD**, at their Book Store, No. 78 North Third-st., execute all orders for Book-binding and Stationery, and plate Printing. They also manufacture first quality Writing Paper.

**JOSEPH BIRNEY**, No. 38 South Fifth street, Typographer, and Weaver of Cloths, Blankets, &c. Also, Stone Cutter and Carver. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

**PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.**  
No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.  
On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock, on a public sale.  
A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.  
Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.  
**COMLY & TEVIS, Auctioneers.**

**TABBINETTS.**  
THE Subscriber has just received, by a late arrival, on board the ship *Albatross*, an elegant assortment of plain colors and black Tabbinetts.  
And who has on hand,  
A general assortment of SPRING GOODS.  
**ISAAC WAINWRIGHT,**  
No. 34 South Second-st.  
March 27—18

**A CARD.**  
Mr. WEMYSS, begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that his Benefit will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, the 30th instant, on which occasion will be presented for the first time in America, a new Play, founded upon one of the most popular of the *Novels*, and dramatized by the author of *Tom and Jerry*, entitled  
**KENILWORTH CASTLE,**  
OR  
**A PEEP AT THE PAGEANT OF 1575.**  
To which will be added, the *Flourish* of a *ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER*, with other entertainments.  
March 27.

**OLD FERRY REVIVED.**  
THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the ancient and commodious house and ferry, No. 48 NORTH WATER-STREET, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia. The buildings have undergone a thorough repair, and furnish a most perfect comfort of number of Boarders, and of those persons who attend the market in particular. The Beds and Bedding are all new—they therefore solicit such a share of the public patronage as their accommodations and unimpaired convenience will warrant. They have also a choice selection of liquors, and a well stored larder, supplied from an abundant market, and the increasing solicitude of the proprietors to please, will secure to them a claim upon public favour.  
**WILLIAM POOLE & Co.**  
N. B.—Dinners and Suppers, for parties, supplied upon reasonable notice.  
March 27—18

**UNION CANAL LOTTERY.**  
NINTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.  
FORTUNE'S HOME has again proved true to its Motto: "No less than FIFTY TEN out of the array of 36 Cards, are claimed by P. CANFIELD, The Capital, we understand, was sold in Shares to Residents in this city."  
March 27—18

**SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,**  
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER.  
No. 128 MARKET STREET, eight doors below Fifth street, Philadelphia—has for sale an assortment of Watches, Chains, Seals, and Keys.  
Also, Silver Table, Tea and Dessert Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Lutes, Thimbles, Penknives, Reticule Cases, Fudge Claws, Silver Pens and Penknives, &c.  
N. B. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired, and warranted.  
March 27—18

**BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.**  
Eight doors above Spruce street.  
JUST received, the ALBION, a Romance, by the author of *Brutus*. Chalmers's New Discourse, and the most of the new publications, as soon as out of the Press, which may be bought as low as at any of the Book-stores; and it brought back in about five days time, in good condition, the purchaser will receive again for his book, a price which will meet his satisfaction.  
The advertiser has attended the public Book Sale, for a number of years past, which enables him to sell at least as cheap as any of the Book-stores. He is also a dealer in several copies of Supplement to Dobson's Encyclopedia—this is a complete work of itself. Price only \$10.00.  
March 27—18

**GIBBS' LIST OF PRIZES**  
SOLD in the ninth class of the Union Canal Lottery, new series. Nos. drawn, 8, 10, 21, 31.  

Combination.	Register.	Boat.	1000
10 21 8	2447	200	
6 3 10	2140	200	
10 3 6	2441	200	
6 3 21	2453	100	
21 3 6	2453	100	
10 31 3	2077	100	

Marked thus \* sold to a gentleman in Southwark.  
All the above prizes were sold at GIBBS' LUCKY OFF. FIVE, No. 128 South Third street.  
Tickets and shares in the 10th class for sale at above.  
March 27—18

**CAMEL TAVERN,**  
No. 140 North Second street.  
HANNAH SAGGE informs her friends and the public, that she has taken the above large and commodious establishment, which, being in a central part of the city, (Second street, between Race and Vine streets), and having undergone a thorough repair, is in complete order for the entertainment of travellers and the public in general. By every attention in procuring the best viands, liquors and other accommodations, united with a long experience in the business, she hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.  
March 27—18

**JUST PUBLISHED.**  
AND for sale by JAMES & WOODWARD, No. 78 North Third-st., a selection from Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, in which all those words subject to an incorrect pronunciation are brought directly into contact with Original Notes, designating those which are acknowledged to be exceptions. By LEMUEL G. WHITE, Professor of Elocution.  
March 27—18

**TOOTH ACHES.**  
Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.  
**S. MILFORD, Dentist, from London.**  
ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to retain the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is treated, he can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. He cleanses the teeth, and restores them to their original colour, and prevents from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.  
MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.  
MILFORD'S ANODYNE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Aches, and to loosen the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost, and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. oct. 4—18

**FOR NEW-YORK.**  
THIRTY MILES LAND CARRIAGE.  
THE STEAM BOAT PENNSYLVANIA  
HAS commenced running for the season, and will leave at 12 o'clock, for New York, in connection with every week day boat from Anby—only 30 miles land carriage. Fare three Dollars.  
For seats, apply at No. 13 Market-street, near the wharf, or of the captain on board of the Boat.  
Feb. 28—18 JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

**JUST PUBLISHED.**  
AND for sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, at the Book Store of J. Mortimer, No. 74 South Second street, Union Street, No. 147 Mark-Street, and Isaac Pugh, N. E. corner of Third and Race streets—price 37 1-2 cents.  
**THE LIGHT OF TRUTH**  
In the Mind of Man—the only rule of faith and practice, with observations on Religious Sects, have drawn a full length picture, in the persuasion that there is a pure and holy religion, under feelings separated from sectarian views—changeable, indivisible Principle, in that one eternal, unchangeable, which applies to all mankind—which embraces every age, and that to excellent in religion, which knows no sect among men, or distinction between individuals. &c.—Introductory.  
Feb 28—18

**BAKER'S**  
Exchange and Intelligence Office,  
FRANKLIN COURT.  
Market, between Third and Fourth Streets.  
PROCURERS Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Agents, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestic, WET NURSING, &c.  
FOR SALE, a Black Girl, 11 years old and 17 to serve the country—also a Black Boy 16 and a do. 12 and 16, from TO BIND, number of white and coloured Boys and Girls of different ages.  
PROPERTY to Sell or Let, entered gratis.  
Families provided with Dentists, with good medicine, &c.



